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Each of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MR. DOUGLAS ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Harper's Magazine for September contains an article of nineteen pages entitled "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority. Popular Sovereignty in the Territories." By Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas states the position of the two great political parties in this country as follows.

The Republican party (he assumes) hold to the complete power over the question of slavery in the Territories, in accordance with the resolution adopted in 1856, as a part of the Philadelphia platform, which declared—

"That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

The Democratic party, Mr. Douglas says it would be unadvised to deny, is not fully agreed upon the relative powers of Federal and Territorial authority over the question of slavery, and he classes these differences under three heads.

First, Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Second, Those who believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories and withdraws from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it, and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

Third, Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection, but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject.

Mr. Douglas, of course, adopts the first of the above propositions; and he remarks, after presenting the various aspects of the question, that—

"It is difficult to conceive how any person who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature, can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution. Under this view of the subject it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it by law, it is the imperative duty of Congress to supply all the legislation necessary to its protection; and, if this proposition is not true, it necessarily results that the Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery anywhere, but leaves the people of each State and Territory entirely free to form and regulate their domestic affairs to suit themselves, without the intervention of Congress or any other power whatsoever."

Mr. Douglas disposes of the argument that Congress may confer upon the Territorial Legislature all the powers which itself possesses by declaring the reverse to be generally true; that, in fact, any subject upon which Congress may rightfully legislate cannot be delegated, but that it may provide for a Territorial Government for a people with whose local and domestic affairs it has no power to interfere, while it may create a Territorial Legislature, which has full control over all questions of a local nature, slavery included.

In pointing out and tracing the dividing line between Federal and local authority, Mr. Douglas goes back to our Colonial days, showing that the complaints of the Colonies were never directed against the exercise by the Imperial Government of powers which were Imperial and not Colonial, but arose from the fact that their local and domestic rights were invaded; that among other wrongs inflicted upon the Colonies was the authority given to introduce slaves against their consent, against which Virginia and other Colonies remonstrated, and passed laws taxing slaves introduced, which laws were rendered operative by the order from the Imperial Government to the Colonial Governors not to give their assent to such laws; that the right to resist such "unfriendly legislation" was insisted upon by Virginia and other Colonies, and that to this day the constitution of Virginia contains a clause, claiming that one of the reasons for separating from Great Britain was "the inhuman use of the royal prerogative in refusing us [the Colony of Virginia] permission to exclude slavery from us by law."

We have not space to follow the argument, which is designed throughout to prove that all legislation upon local and domestic questions belongs not to Congress, but to the Territorial Legislature; that such was the uniform understanding in the early period of our history; that the "new States," as they were then called, instead of Territories, possessed the same control of their domestic affairs as the old, and that at no time has that right been parted with or alienated to the Federal Government.

Passing to a review of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, he denies that there is anything in that opinion to justify the declaration that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories, but he says:

"If the proposition be true that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, a notable result, not less startling, and from which there is no escape, must inevitably follow. The constitution is uniform 'everywhere within the dominions of the United States'—is the same in Pennsylvania as in Kansas—and if it be true, as stated by the President in his special message to Congress, 'that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States,' and that 'Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina,' why does it not exist in Pennsylvania by virtue of the same Constitution?"

We do not deem it necessary to go more at length into a statement of the positions maintained by Mr. Douglas, and with much force and ability. The whole matter is summed up at the close in the following language:

"This exposition of the history of these measures shows conclusively that the authors of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, as well as the members of the Continental Congress in 1774, and the founders of our system of government subsequent to the Revolution, regarded the people of the Territories and Colonies as political communities which were entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their Provincial Legislatures, where their representation could alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy. This right pertains to the people collectively as a law-abiding and peaceful community, and not to the isolated individuals who may wander upon the public domain in violation of law. It can only be exercised where there are inhabitants sufficient to constitute a government, and capable of performing its various functions and duties—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress. Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand inhabitants does not affect the principle. The principle under our political system is that every distinct political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

A *Glorious Record*.—The North Carolina pensioners number among them the following revolutionary patriots:

John Brooks, who entered the army in Bladen county, and during four years was in service three years, under Colonel Kegan, Captains McNeill, Gibson, Hadley, and others—most of the time in the vicinity of Wilmington. Was at Charleston, at the battle of Beattie's bridge, and under Captain Gibson at the battle of Camden, where the captain himself, and two others, were taken prisoners; sent to St. Augustine, and detained four months, or until peace was declared. During this imprisonment they were all but starved to death.

David Cokerham, who first entered the service in Surry county, under Captain Freeman, as his substitute for his uncle, William Cokerham, and soon marched to Salisbury, thence to Camden, S. C., uniting with the forces under General Caswell on their march to the relief of Charleston; but while on the way down the Santee river, and near the city, were informed by some fugitives that it had fallen into the hands of the British. Returned to Camden, and soon after, by way of Fayetteville, to Surry county.

Under command of Captain Lovell joined General Pickens's forces in pursuit of the celebrated Tory officer named Fanning through Randolph and Chatham counties. Was present at Hillsboro' when the American forces were driven out by Lord Cornwallis, retreating to the upper part of Orange county, on Alamance creek; an engagement took place with some 500 British troops, defeating them with a loss of 500 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Immediately after this fell in with and pursued about 1,000 British who had left Hillsboro', back to that place, but, receiving some reinforcements, the Americans retreated. During this pursuit of some 30 miles the ardor of the troops led them into constant skirmishes, in one of which Major Micajah Lewis was killed. Under Captain William T. Lewis for some two months; was on a tour of duty in Rowan and Iredell counties to protect the inhabitants from the depredations of the Tory leader Capt. Roberts.

Adam Phillips, who entered the service at Bates' Ford, on Catawba river, under Gen. Greene; was in the action at Cowan's Ford, where Gen. Davidson was killed; employed some time in guarding prisoners at Salisbury.

George Roberts, who entered in 1777; fought a body of Tories and British at Hanging Rock; also at Charlotte in 1778; was at the battles of Ninety-six and Guilford Court House; was stationed for a time at Charleston, S. C., and while going to and from the city frequently engaged in skirmishes with small parties of Tories and British, taking some of them prisoners.—*Wash. Constitution.*

The *Old Schoolmaster*.—John G. Elliott, of this State, was appointed one of the Commissioners for the coming year at the National Teachers Association Convention recently held at Washington. Mr. Elliott is one of the most active and devoted friends of education we have ever known.

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones; This will not be the case with Mr. Elliott. "The good" which he has done will live after him, and will exhibit itself in hundreds of minds rescued from the blighting effects of ignorance. Such men are Kings in the world of Thought. Let us honor the good old Schoolmaster. He deserves it more than many who reap "large honors" from the public, but who seldom if ever labor for the moral and intellectual improvement of their species.—*Rol. Stand.*

Steam Communication with New York and Philadelphia.—Northern looking up.—A company has been formed and organized, and it is their intention to put on three steamers about the middle of October, which will make regular trips between this port and Norfolk through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. The supposed running time between the two places only 30 hours. This will give us a line for the transportation of freight between Newbern and New York of only 60 to 70 hours, twice a week. Only think of it! There will be no expense to shippers for insurance on freight between this port and Norfolk, as the company assumes all the risk.—*Progress.*

New Post Office.—Old Shop, Wake County. The office is on the route to Raleigh via Summer ville.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.—Alluding to the feeling manifested at the North at what is there termed the Southern determination to renew the foreign slave trade, the New Orleans Crescent winds up some stinging paragraphs, by declaring its knowledge that "a large majority of Southern slaveholders are opposed to a re-opening of the traffic. Perhaps one or two cargoes of Congos, numbering two or three hundred persons each, have been landed on Southern shores from Yankee vessels, manned by Yankee officers and seamen, and fitted out and supported by Yankee money and enterprise, exclusively, within the last two months. Of even this there are no means sure; but, if it be the case, a Yankee, at home no doubt a rampant Abolitionist, was at the bottom of it. A real Southerner would no more think of going to Congo for a supply of laborers than he would of applying to the man in the moon to take up a note in bank for him."

The Crescent states only the truth. Yet it is manifest that the attempt to direct public opinion in the South to an effort for the repeal of the laws prohibiting the traffic, however unsuccessful so far, is intended to be pushed, and the question is to be made, if possible, one of importance. The feeling of the South is all against the traffic; so with its interests at home and abroad. But by artful representations that the prohibitory laws have been forced upon the Southern States by the North, and by playing upon the too easily excited sectional feeling, numbers of men utterly opposed to a renewal of the trade, may be induced to urge their repeal, and get up another excited sectional agitation, and thus promote the real ends of the designing politicians with whom this movement originated. It is very well known that these laws cannot be repealed. Agitation to that end nominally, is really agitation for a dissolution of the Union, in a cause too for which not one man in ten thousand in any Southern State feels anything but disgust.

A knowledge of the facts preceding the enactment of these laws is all that is needed to keep the Southern mind free from any sectional feeling on the subject. A plain statement of them is contained in the following extract from a charge to the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court of Alabama, by Judge Campbell of the Supreme Court, a Southern man, and in his politics, while he was at liberty to engage in politics, an earnest Alabama "Southern Rights man," as the phrase goes. Judge Campbell said:

"I think it proper to bring to your recollection the circumstances under which the acts against the foreign slave trade were framed and the motives that exist for their exact and rigid enforcement. The first Congress of the United States, in 1794, testified their sense of the enormity of this traffic and their determination that it should be forever abandoned. The Government of the Revolution—the Congress of 1776—some three months before (6th April) the Declaration of Independence, in determining the measures that should precede and auspicious that great event, and in immediate contemplation of it, by a resolution, declared that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen Colonies. In the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States the slave trade was considered in its religious, moral, and political aspects. The power to prohibit it after the year 1807 was yielded to the States, and in the Union they were left to that time in the States then existing that might permit it was slowly and reluctantly consented to. The sentiment of a large portion of the Confederacy was in stern opposition to it.

"Congress, in 1794 and 1809, prohibited the citizens of the United States to have any connection with the slave-trade among other nations.

"In 1798 they prohibited it in the Mississippi territory, and in 1804 in the territory of Louisiana, then recently acquired. In December, 1806, President Jefferson, in anticipation of the period when the power of Congress became plenary, addressed Congress as follows: 'I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have been long eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent by timely notice expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.'

"Congress responded with cordiality to the recommendation of the President.

"The proceedings of the House of Representatives are full of interest. One of the members of Georgia, a statesman of ability and energy, who afterwards filled the highest judicial and executive offices of the State—Gov. Early—was placed at the head of a committee to report a suitable measure. In the course of the debate Mr. Early said: 'I believe it is the view of every member of the committee and all parts of the nation to put an end to this traffic; and I am persuaded I shall be believed by the committee when I assure them that in framing the bill I had my eye on the provisions which I thought would be best calculated to effect this desirable object.' Georgia, as early as 1798, had incorporated into her State constitution a prohibition of the trade which remains in her constitution at this time.

"Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, who was then the Speaker of the House, said: 'I believe on this subject there is but one opinion, which is effectually to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States. This sentiment pervades the breast of every member of the community. The great object is to prevent importation. Perhaps I may be under the influence of local prejudice, but there is no State of the Union more opposed to the importation of slaves than the State of North Carolina. It was proposed by her ten years ago so to amend the Constitution

as to give Congress the power of prohibiting the importation of slaves. I believe the proposition passed by a unanimous vote.'

"In the course of the debate it was stated that the trade was tolerated in only a single State at that time. The House of Representatives passed the prohibitory act of 1807 with only five dissenting votes, and two of the dissenters were from New England."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1859.

It is truly said that it takes a great variety of people to make up the world; but in this enlightened age the Astrologer might not be deemed very essential as one of its constituent parts, for the reason that there might not be people simple enough to make the profession pay. But it seems that it is a flourishing business. Yesterday afternoon, after showing my Glasgow friend the principal springs and other objects of interest about the village, I suggested that as he was not blessed with the presence of any Indians in his country, we should walk through the camp of the Oneida and Canada Indians who annually visit this place during "the season" for the purpose of selling their wares, consisting of bead work of various sorts, baskets, fans, bows and arrows, &c. &c. There are 25 or 30 families, each having a tent, with rule table in front on which to display their work. It is a dirty place, in and out of the tents, where men, women, children and dogs live in common; yet their work is very neat, some of it beautiful, and even while exhibiting it and chatting about quality and price they continue to work, providing new supplies from day to day. These are of all ages, from the infant of few days to the old man of four score. Several are quite good looking, both of men and women; and one girl, who evidently considers herself a beauty, and has some pretensions that way, sat before her tent door, in a shawl and bonnet, with a black lace veil covering the upper part of her face, a gold chain with ornaments around her neck, and her hands primly adjusted upon her lap. She seemed more intent on exhibiting herself than her goods.

The last tent we came to contained an old squaw and four young Southern gentlemen who were having their fortunes told, four young ladies, apparently their wives and sisters, standing on the outside, looking on. For a quarter of a dollar, each of them got the assurance of a fortune, and wife, and "the consequences," except one who was already provided with the wife, and he was assured that he would never have but her, an assurance that highly delighted her, and she laughingly advised him to take good care of herself, since if he lost her he was never to get another. The astrologer was a disgusting looking fat old hag, as wretched a humbug as I ever saw. With this scene fresh on my mind, I happened to turn to the advertising columns of a N. Y. paper of yesterday, where I found, under the general head of "Astrology," no less than seven advertisements of fortune tellers in that city, all women, all "madams," and two of them "seventh daughters," and therefore claiming to have "a natural gift to tell all the events of life," to "cause speedy marriages," to "give lucky numbers," to "save you years of sorrow and care," &c. &c. The extent to which this business is carried—seven establishments advertised in one paper—leads to the supposition that they are consulted with more serious views than those which took the more Alabama into the tent of the old squaw. In the South, our young folks do not require the assistance of fortune tellers to get them wives and husbands.

I see that Mr. Botts has been nominated for next President by an Opposition meeting in Richmond, Virginia. He will scarcely be the candidate, however, though it is said he is working hard for it. Why don't the Virginians, if none but a Virginian will do, name such a man as Wm. C. Rives?

Since I wrote the above I have read in the N. Y. papers that Mr. Botts has also been nominated by a political club in Brooklyn, who called upon him to take headquarters at the Astor House, and made an address to him, to which he responded accepting their nomination. It is a rich thing, altogether.

The American Party in New York State has just held its annual Council at Geneva, and it appears to have been a most respectable and even important meeting. A decided feeling pervaded it of hostility to any union with the Republican party, unless the Republicans came to them and adopt their candidates. There is much significance in this: for the Americans hold the balance of power in this great State, as they and the Whigs do in others and in the Union. They did not mention Mr. Botts, but talked of Bell, Crittenden and Bates, of whom, I may say in passing, Mr. Crittenden is decidedly my favorite. But who can tell what a day may bring forth? How much less what and whom the next eight months may bring forth? For within the next eight months all the candidates will be marshalled.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26, 1859.

Yesterday, during the height of a storm of cold rain, the attention of a great crowd in the piazzas and parlors of Union Hall was attracted by a band of music to a scene that has worried me ever since. It was a procession of perhaps 50 or 60 little girls and 100 little boys, some of them so little that they were carried in the arms of others. The rain was pouring down on them, and the white dresses of the girls especially seemed thoroughly saturated, and their little white bonnets hung over their heads, dripping with water. The poor little creatures were, as I learned, charity scholars of a Roman church in Troy, all the girls in white, and all the boys in uniform suits of white and green. They had come here on an excursion, and were on their way to the cars to go back to Troy. They would have to sit in the cars in their wet clothes till they reached home, some two or three hours. There was a general expression of indignation at such apparent cruelty. Perhaps it could not well be avoided. But I could not help thinking, that if a Northern abolitionist were to see such an exposure of 150 little negro children in the South, he would be apt to inveigh against the cruelty of slaveholders.

Since the rain the weather has been beautiful, and the air most balmy. I have just returned from a ride to the Lake, in one of the open carriages which abound here, affording views of the country around at the same time that they admit the sun and air; it was truly refreshing. The Lake itself is nothing very remarkable, being about 5 miles long by 1 to 2 wide; but the ride is

pleasant, and hundreds of people resort there every fair day, to lounge, to fish, to sail, to bowl, or to eat ice creams and drink lemonade, or something stronger. The death of the celebrated Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, must have seriously diminished the income of the Lake House, for she used to give many expensive game dinners there.

Blondism is becoming quite common. Not only does the original Monsieur cross Niagara upon the rope, but a rival has sprung up at the Genesee Falls, who crossed on Tuesday in the presence of 20,000 spectators. Several young gentlemen went from here to see the last feat of Blondin, and have returned delighted. He is reported to have said that he would not mind falling into the river 200 feet below, boiling and rushing as it is; and it is believed that he intends to vary his performances by dropping down. Should he escape, it will be a miracle. Should he perish, as is more likely, it may save the lives of other fool-hardy adventurers. The railroads and the Niagara hotels will be the chief mourners.

Among the strange characters here, I see that a Saratoga paper mentions the arrival of Madam Jumel, "in fine health and spirits." She was, many years ago as the mistress of Aaron Burr, subsequently as his wife, (married with her before she was perhaps upwards of 70,) and still later as having separated from him. From what I have heard of her I suppose she is now 90. Perhaps it is ten years since she was here last, and then an incident occurred which I supposed would have prevented her from ever coming again to Saratoga. Being very rich, she brought her carriage and four, with coachman, footmen, &c., took lodgings at the most fashionable hotel, and every day paraded her splendid equipage for a ride. Lolling up on the cushions of her open carriage, she was driven in all directions, attracting the notice of all. Some of the visitors, who would not have troubled themselves about the comings and goings of any woman, however notorious, that did not thus thrust herself on the public notice, determined to punish her; and so they got up an equipage as nearly similar as possible—an open carriage and four noble bays, with white coachman and footman in livery—and when Madam Jumel started from the hotel door for her usual ride, the dith of her equipage dashed around a corner, with only a great fat negroes, dressed in the most gaudy manner, rolling in exact imitation of the old Frenchwoman. Wherever Madam Jumel's carriage went, there followed its shadow. She was soon driven to take refuge in the hotel, and then took her departure for less scrupulous regions. She resides in or about New York city, I believe. The probability is that the old creature has had the impudence to ask the editorial notice of her arrival, which I saw. It is so common to ask and obtain such notices, that the only wonder is that she did not have a puff of her beauty, her modesty, her virtue, &c. I have heard an amusing account here of the way in which a *self-styled* "great orator in North Carolina, and perhaps in the Union," has been endeavoring to build up a reputation upon a very small foundation. But I will let him pass.

RANDOLPH CROPS AND FARMING.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated:

RANDOLPH CO., N. C., Aug. 30, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—Having lately taken a look at the rich farming lands of Uwharrie and Caraway rivers in this county, I thought perhaps an item as to the crops might be of use to you. The late weather will yet come out, and take the country over, I think there will be an average crop. Many, seeing the tassel and silk still on the corn would think it does not yet produce well. My own little knowledge gives the reason, that it is in the death or non-production of pollen. Your town readers may not know that the theory of the generation of the corn grain is: For every grain of corn which nature designs should be made, there is a strand of silk. In the tassel when ripe there exists a little powdery substance of a beautiful yellow color, somewhat triangular in its shape and about the size of a squirrel shot, called the pollen. When the tassel is ripe, this pollen is loosened from its husk by the wind and blown about. By one of those inexplicable laws of nature, it falls upon the silk and generates the grain. If the weather is too dry the pollen is not developed, is faulty, or does not exist at all. One speck of pollen often furnishes nourishment for many strands of silk.

The valley lands of Uwharrie are as fine as any I ever saw; but I cannot help feeling a little vexed when I see the imperfectness of their culture. One place I visited was formerly under the ownership of Saml Hill, dead, and has been in cultivation about one hundred years. It still produces well. One of the best farmers in that section is Silas Kearns, Esq. It did me real good to look upon his broad bottom-land, spread out before me,—rich in the loveliness of Summer's deepest green. I was much pleased too with a visit to our whilom friend of the Legislature, John A. Craven, Esq. To view the mountains and valley from his house is really worth a trip there. The valley in sight is over a mile and a half long, and is now mostly covered with corn. Taking the smallness of the scope into consideration, I do not know a single view anywhere to equal it. Coming as I have so recently from the valley of Connecticut, it was easy to compare the two, and I may say with no disparagement to the former—except in cultivation. Both these sections—Uwharrie and Caraway—have much of mineral wealth connected with them, of which you may hear some day.

ROBESON COUNTY CROPS.—A friend in Robeson writes under date of August 31, that the Cotton Crop is very good; Corn rather inferior. The country generally, he writes, is healthy.

Western N. C. Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in Salisbury on Thursday and Friday last. The following are the names of the Directors elected by the Stockholders: O. Gillespie of Iredell, Anderson Ellis of Davidson, E. H. McDowell of Burke, James Cline of Catawba. The following are the Directors appointed by the State: R. C. Pearson of Burke; A. M. Powell, Catawba; W. W. Avery, Burke; Wm. Murphy, McDowell; N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe; W. H. Thomas, Jackson; Geo. F. Davidson, Iredell; and A. Henderson, Rowan. At a meeting of the Directors, R. C. Pearson, Esq., was re-elected President. The other officers stand as heretofore.

Char. Democrat.

Wm. Char. & Rath, Railroad.—We learn that the unfinished work, grading and masonry, on the line of the Road from this point to Rockingham, will shortly be let to contract, and that handbills will soon be issued inviting proposals for the work.

Charlotte Democrat.

It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

The Salisbury Watchman, received this morning, adds some items to those copied (in the preceding page) from the Charlotte Democrat.

The receipts for the year ending July 1, 1859 have been \$462,436 24, of this, from the State \$280,000. The disbursements, \$453,102 26. Balance on hand July 1, 1859, \$9,334 03.

The survey of the second division, or section, of the Road has been completed; and by the amendment to the Charter passed by the last Legislature, (and accepted by this meeting of the Stockholders,) this division may be extended to the Western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel.

The track-laying is temporarily suspended at the Catawba river, awaiting the completion of the bridge.

The crosses are laid to Hale's Store. The road, it is believed, will be completed to Newton by the 10th of November, to Hale's during the present year, and to Morganton by the 1st January, 1861.

The net earnings of the road for the time it has been in operation, amount to \$6,255 07.

The litigation touching the Burke county subscription terminated favorably for the Company. Salary of officers—President, \$2000; Secretary and Treasurer, \$1200; Chief Engineer, \$3000; Directors, mileage.

The rolling stock of the road, consists of four locomotives, and 42 cars of all classes.

Aurora Borealis.—Brilliant Display.—The present generation have listened with wonder and admiration to the stories their fathers and mothers have told them of auroras and meteors. They have opened ears and mouths and eyes as they heard of stars falling from the heavens like rain, of the sky at night becoming red as with blood, and in the day-time of its being so darkened that stars were visible. Few have had opportunities of witnessing these sublime displays, but on Sunday night the heavens were arrayed in a drapery more gorgeous than they have been for years. The phenomena then witnessed are worthy recording, and comparing with previous appearances of a like character, as they will be referred to hereafter among the events which occur but once or twice in a lifetime.

Sunday was very much such a day as could be expected at this season of the year. Perhaps it may have been a trifle cooler than usual, but this was attributed to the rain which fell in the morning.

With the change of wind to the west, the temperature fell noticeably towards evening, until it seemed like that which more appropriately belongs to the middle or latter part of September. Soon after sunset the streamers which mark every appearance of the Aurora were visible in the north. As the twilight deepened, the "merry dancers" ventured from their hiding places and played along the horizon as though successive sheets of impalpable flame were sweeping over the sky. Then they shot up to a point nearer the zenith and joined company with their sisters from the east and west. The flashes from the south were fewer and less brilliant. The appearance of the horizon in this direction was in striking contrast with that towards the north. Then a bright arc, spanning nearly 90 degrees, sprang up, supporting and apparently originating three floating quivering sheets of fire. To the south, the sky was of a dark leaden colored hue, which contrasted oppressively with the surrounding brilliancy. At first, the light was of that peculiar whitish tinge which all have observed in similar displays on Winter nights. This became deeper and more intense until it lighted up the night as though the moon were shining. With this a beautiful tint of pink finally mingled. The clouds of this color were most abundant to the northeast and northwest of the zenith. They shot across one another, intermingling and deepening until the sky was painfully lurid. There was no figure the imagination could not find portrayed by these instantaneous flashes. The beautiful coronal of light which was first exhibited north of the zenith point, was gradually thrust further and further to the south, until it became stationary at a point the definite locality of which the astronomers must settle. Between 10 and 10½ o'clock the display was overpoweringly brilliant and beautiful. After that it gradually faded. Now and then there were little flashes, but the pink hue gave way almost entirely to the yellow. It was remarkable as indicating the perfect transparency and luminousness of these sheets of flame, that the stars, whose light was not eclipsed by this superior brilliancy, were distinctly visible through their covers of light.

Such was the Aurora, as thousands witnessed it from house-tops and from pavements. Many imagined that they heard rushing sounds, as if "bolts had let loose the winds. Others were confident that a sleeping as if of flames was distinctly audible, but if they did but listen this or any other evening as attentively as they did Sunday, they can satisfy themselves that the phenomenal sounds are always perceptible on a quiet night.

N. Y. Times, 20th.

The next Electoral College.—If Kansas be admitted next Winter, the number of votes to be cast in the Presidential Election will be 306. Of these, the Free States will give the following proportion:

Maine	8	Michigan	6
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Vermont	5	Illinois	11
Massachusetts	13	Iowa	4
Rhode Island	4	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	6	California	4
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	27	Kansas	3
Ohio	24		
Total			186

The Slave States as follows:

Virginia	15	Louisiana	6
Delaware	3	Arkansas	4
Maryland	8	Tennessee	12
North Carolina	10	Kentucky	12
South Carolina	8	Missouri	9
Georgia	10	Florida	3
Alabama	9	Texas	4
Mississippi	7		
Total			120

Heavy Dry Goods Sales.—The sales of dry goods in New York for the current week, which reach fully one million of dollars, and including sales last week, and those already announced, they will amount to nearly two and a half millions.

DIED.

In Shelby, Cleveland Co., on the 24th inst., the Rev. W. L. LANGDON, President of the Female School at High Point.

Departed this life, after a few days illness, in Richmond county, July 20th, 1859, JOHN BLUE, son of Mr. Simeon McLean, aged 7 years and 4 months.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Standard.

At 5 1/2 o'clock, P. M., I took the train on the Western N. C. Railroad, and at 7 1/2 miles safely landed on the bank of the Catawba; forty miles from Salisbury. This is now the "head" of the Road. The bridge over the river is in course of construction, and will be finished early in October. The track-laying will then go rapidly forward, the cross ties being already laid about twenty miles further, and to within twenty-three miles of Morganton. So far as completed, this road is probably equal to any in the United States. There are between 300 and 400 hands now employed in grading the remaining twenty-three miles, and the cars will no doubt be running to Morganton by the first of January, 1861.

Asheville is on the great thoroughfare of travel, and the constant arrivals and departures give the streets a busy, bustling air. I learn that the Warm Springs and Sulphur Springs are well attended, and there are parties almost daily to some portions of the mountains. The mountains of center, or head-quarters, into which travelers pour, and from which they radiate in every direction, keeping up an unceasing and interesting excitement. With railroad facilities this mountain country would be almost overwhelmed with seekers of health and pleasure. By the way, I have conversed with men of wealth and intelligence here, and they are confident of their ability to build the French Broad Railroad. A corps of engineers is now locating the road from Spartanburg, S. C., to this place, and the contracts for grading will be let out soon. The mountaineers having departed of late, I have determined to try to work out their own prosperity through South-Carolina ports, since their own ports are shut against them by their own State.

Asheville is situated in a basin, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and surrounded on all sides by mountains. This morning I ascended the cupola on the Courthouse, from which I had a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery. Mountains rise over mountains in every direction, stretching forth as far as the eye can reach, all mellowed and softened by distance, the light blue coloring resting about them like a transparent veil, heightening instead of hiding their beauty—their utmost bounds rising as it were to meet the gorgeous sky that gracefully bends to meet them, and rests upon their summits with the soft dalliance of a loving embrace, while far to the South, Mt. Pisgah rears its lofty head above the neighboring peaks, like the giant chief of a giant host. Looking down on the village the eye is delighted with the picturesque view. The village is built upon a series of round knobs, and were it extended to the size of ancient Rome it would be the city of not only seven, but of seventy hills—or more. It contains many fine residences, some perched upon the summits of hills and embowered in groves, some in the quiet valleys, and some on the beautiful green slopes. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists have churches here, and the Baptists are building a large brick church. The Courthouse is probably the finest in the State. Holston Conference Female College is located here, and is in a flourishing condition. On the whole Asheville is a growing, go-ahead place, full of energy and enterprise, with a population both able and willing to make it a model.

A tract of land, containing 638 acres, lying on the Swannanoa river, about two miles from this place, was sold at auction to-day, and brought \$17,000.

At 1 o'clock I must go back a little to speak of the valley of the Swannanoa, through which I passed on my upward journey, in the night time, lay dawned upon us as we entered the valley. The fog hung thickly around us until the beams of the sun began to dispel it, revealing the mountains on each side of us like two walls, reminding one of the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea. As the sun arose the tops of the peaks were first laid bare, bathed in the light of the morning beams, while the mist settled along their sides and bases, and the azure drapery. They looked like beautiful maidens with low-necked dresses, the head and breast revealed to the delighted gaze, while floating mist scarcely concealed the charms around which it so gracefully hung. The valley spread before us, now widening, now contracting, and covered with luxuriant corn, excellent grass, and grazing herds.

About nine o'clock we reached the summit of the mountain. On this summit is a house, from the Western caves of which the water flows into Swannanoa and to the valley of the Mississippi; while that from its Eastern caves flows into the Catawba and to the Atlantic. A short distance from the summit is the head-spring of the Catawba.

The road down the mountain is quite rough. It is about six miles from the top to the foot. Here the valley of the Catawba began to extend and widen before us. It is difficult to determine which is the more beautiful, the valley of the Swannanoa, or that of the Catawba. Both are very fertile, and both contain some of the finest farms in the country. The crops upon them this year are excellent. Indeed, the corn crop throughout the mountain section was probably never better than it is this year. We saw large quantities of the Chinese Singing Crane along the roads we traveled, looking remarkably well.

Morganton has improved some, but does not present much appearance of energy or enterprise. The railroad will probably be completed to this point during the next year, which will no doubt give a new impetus to business of all kinds.

F. I. W.

Cost of India to England.—From statements made by Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for India, in the House of Commons, it appears that on the 30th of April, 1857, the Indian debt amounted to \$297,000,000, and the interest to \$12,425,000. The expenditure for the year ending April, 1858, had been \$201,130,000, of which \$62,805,000 was for army expenses; and the revenue had been \$158,530,000, leaving a deficiency on one year alone of \$42,600,000. This was before the breaking out of the mutiny. The expenditure up to April, 1859, as nearly as could be estimated, was \$242,500,000, the revenue \$160,000,000, leaving a deficiency of \$78,500,000, which, added to the deficiency of 1858, made the total loss in two years \$116,100,000. The Indian Government had borrowed \$52,780,000 in India, and \$67,810,000 in England. The debt of India had thus been raised to \$407,900,000, the interest being \$17,820,000. It was estimated that at the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be \$479,180,000, and the interest on it \$19,500,000; the expenditure would probably be \$250,000,000, and the revenue \$180,000,000, which would leave a further deficiency of \$50,000,000.

Remarkable Printing Press.—The New York Sun has now in process of construction at a cost of forty thousand dollars, a press that possesses this advantage, namely, it will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that one side is printed on the mammoth Hoe presses now in use by the Times, Herald, and Tribune.

Extraordinary Industry of Bees.—Mr. James Ford, of this county, lived two young swarms of bees in a fish barrel on the 2d of June last; and on the 25th instant, it was found that they had produced 131 lbs. of most beautiful honey, averaging a little more than 1 lb. per day.

Salisbury Watchman.

INCIDENTS OF THE PARIS CELEBRATION.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The hardy and sun-browned fellows who fought through the brilliant campaign of Italy have just received their reward in the coin they love best: wreaths of laurels, bouquets and the clapping of hands. For an army that fights alone for glory, this is indeed its most appropriate reward. A Frenchman asks no better; his love for the plaudits of the crowd predominates over all others. For this he will deprive himself of all the luxuries of life, one-half its necessities even, and risk his life besides. But he loves decorations and promotions as well, for these serve to attract toward him the attention he courts, and these too he has received largely in the late campaign.

Besides some five thousand promotions and decorations in rank and file, a media commensurate of the late glorious campaign, is to be presented to every man who took part in it. The ovation of Sunday was indeed a grand and a magnificent spectacle. The city dressed herself in her grandest attire; her modern *via sacra* was covered with triumphal arches, and lined with wreaths of laurels, flowers, and charming women. Half a million of strangers had flocked to the city to give animation to the *fete*, and a voice of welcome to the returned warrior. This last act of the campaign was a fit capital for the column of Italian glory.

It is not necessary to enter here into a detailed account of this great military festival. Several persons stationed at different points, and whom I had requested to take particular and accurate note of the manner in which the Emperor and army were received, have reported to this effect: At the Bastille and in the quarters of the working people, neither the Emperor nor the army was received as warmly as was the Crimean army, nor as warmly as my informants thought they should have been. On the other hand as the procession approached the more fashionable part of the town, the ovation was complete in all its details of *triumph*, bouquets, and wreaths of laurels. At the Place Vendôme, which had been converted into a sort of imitation of the Roman Coliseum, and contained twenty thousand people, the *clit* of Paris society, the reception of both the Emperor and his army was colossal, and must have repaid to the poor soldier at least a multitude of sufferings under the burning rays of an Italian sun.

The change in the reception offered the army from the poorer to the more fashionable quarters, commenced exactly at the point on the Boulevards which marks the line between the fashionable and the commercial and working classes. It was at the famous restaurant *Vaucluse* that the first extravagant demonstration was made from the house, crammed from top to bottom with fashionable people, bouquets never ceased to rain for a moment on the officers' and soldiers' heads, while offerings much less poetical and more comforting to the inner man were frequently made. I need not explain why the working classes were less enthusiastic than the others. These people, democratic in sentiment, and admirers of the sword as a means of settling political questions, saw in the Italian campaign a war for the liberation of an oppressed people; and in the peace of Villafranca, an arrestation of the good work half accomplished.

The thousands who were able to march in the procession, were all placed in a mass, and numbered less than a thousand. I need not tell you that their reception by the crowd was of the warmest kind; they were loaded down with flowers. Many of these brave fellows excited the sympathy of the public by the sad nature of their mutilation, but it was reserved for one of them to create an emotion so deep that the women burst into tears, and the men, instead of cheering, gazed with silent respect. This was a young officer who marched proudly with his arms both amputated below the elbow, and the stumps bound in slings across his breast. He was pale and bore the trace of suffering, but he bore his deformity with the indifference of a true soldier. The Emperor sent a Cent-Garde to him to ask his name, no doubt with a view to his promotion and relief. A wounded Taro left the ranks and talked for some moments with the Emperor, and a sergeant also approached His Majesty and handed him a paper, most probably a petition for a mutilated comrade. The *vivandiere* who was shot through the leg was in the procession, and was stopped and invited to go to the Empress.

As one of the regimental bands came to take its station on the Place Vendôme in front of us, while its regimental band played, it played the new Italian *Marseillaise*, or rather *Milanoise*, which annoyed the Austrians so much, and which they prohibited in their Italian Provinces. It was the first air I heard on arriving in Italy, and the last one I heard on leaving; the Italians ate, drank, went to bed, got up, marched and fought their enemies in unison with its notes. It is one of those glorious airs which raises a man's hair to the perpendicular and sets his nerves in a tremor. It utters the plaintive cry of the Italians struggling for liberty, it calls them from their firesides and clusters them to the flag of independence, it leads them to the midst of roaring cannon and flashing steel, hushes to sleep the dying warrior on the field of battle, and then sounds aloud the note of victory. I was always afraid when I heard this piece of exciting music that some one might come along and banter me to join Garibaldi! The world owes Italy her independence, if for nothing else for her glorious music!

The Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers supposed to be alive and pensioners on the roll of Maine, with their ages, in 1859: John Allen, Cumberland county, 96 years; Isaac Abbott, Oxford county, 97 years; Samuel Akeley, Oxford county, 94 years; Benjamin Berry, Somerset county, 97 years; Nathan Dougherty, Cumberland county, 95 years; Ralph Farnham, York county, 103 years; Amalia Goodwin, York county, 100 years; John Hamilton, York county, 99 years; William Hutchings, Hancock county, 95 years; James W. Head, Lincoln county, 98 years; Enoch Leathers, Piscataqua county, 96 years; Edward Milliken, Kennebec county, 93 years; John C. Mink, Lincoln county, 96 years; Joseph Parker, Somerset county, 95 years; Josiah Rhoades, York county, 95 years; Simeon Simpson, Kennebec county, 94 years; William Turkey, Cumberland county, 97 years; John Sawyer, Piscataqua county, 104 years; Foster Wentworth, Lincoln county, 95 years; William Wyman, Lincoln county, 97 years.

The Roll of Honor.—The following revolutionary soldiers are living and pensioners in Florida: John Vaughan, Nassau county, age 94 years; John Fletcher, Gadsden county, age 94 years.

Within the limits of New York and King's counties there are 402 churches, seating comfortably 335,000 persons. The aggregate salaries of the pastors of these churches amount to \$620,000, or an average of about \$1,750 per annum each.

Encouragement to Mothers.—An interesting incident was mentioned lately at one of the Daily Prayer-Meetings held in Philadelphia. One of the speakers stated that at a large meeting which he had attended, all the persons present attributing their conversion to the influence of their mothers, were requested to rise from their seats, and nearly the entire congregation stood up.

N. C. Presbyterian.

THE EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The export of specie from New York from January 1st up to Saturday last, was in round numbers, \$17,000,000, and from Boston about \$10,000,000—total \$27,000,000. The receipts in the same period from California and other sources have not exceeded \$28,000,000. The difference (\$29,000,000) has been drawn from the banks and the pockets of the people.

The banks of New York held on the 1st of January last, in round numbers, \$29,000,000 in specie; they held on Saturday last \$21,500,000; so that they have lost in the aggregate, during that time, only \$7,500,000, whilst the excess of exports over imports is \$29,000,000, which excess was drawn in the main from the vaults of the New York banks.

How, then, have these banks been able, while losing \$29,000,000, the excess over receipts drawn out for export, to keep up their specie strength to a point only \$7,500,000 below that of January last?

The answer is plain. The difference between \$7,500,000, their real loss, and \$29,000,000, their apparent loss, has been drawn from the Subtreasury and the people. The Government exchequer has been kept pretty well drained for a year past, and the banks have not been able to replenish much from that source. We set down, therefore, the bulk of the sum of \$22,500,000 as having been drawn in coin by the banks of New York from the other banks of the country during the eight months.

Many people are misled, on looking at the New York bank returns, into the belief that the country is not losing specie rapidly because the banks of that city keep up their specie reserves so remarkably well, and they refuse, therefore, to think that there is any real danger ahead. There could be no greater delusion. The New York banks have been strengthened at the expense of the entire country, and the measure of the country's loss, in ready means, is the difference between the actual imports and exports of coin.

But, we may be told, the banks of the interior and of the other cities on the seaboard manage also to keep up their specie strength. All true. The banks have kept up their specie reserves so far very well, notwithstanding their immense losses in coin in the way of shipments to New York to meet their drafts and liabilities there. Where, then, has the specie come from? From the pockets of the people. The masses of the country are to-day just that much poorer, in the way of coin, than they were on the 1st of January, 1859.

In 1857, when the banks suspended specie payments, there was but little coin in the hands of the people, and communities generally were forced to issue "rag money" to furnish a substitute for small change; but in 1857, when the banks again suspended, the result was different. There was plenty of coin in circulation, and but little inconvenience was felt from the suspension. The receipts of California gold for some years having been in excess of the exports, gold entered into the general circulation, and was abundant enough for all commercial wants; but from the day of the suspension of 1857 to the present this gold has been gradually tending from the pockets of the people into the banks in the payment of debts; from the banks to the seaboard, to make Eastern exchange, in lieu of the produce which the country had not to ship; and from the seaboard to Europe to pay for importations of goods we could better manufacture at home.

The question is, how long can the people stand this drain? We are still importing goods to the rate of four or five millions a week; we are still shipping coin at the rate of about a million a week over our imports from California and other sources; and we suppose that this will continue as long as the interior is able to furnish New York enough gold to keep her bank reserves from falling below \$20,000,000. It is a worthy subject of inquiry to ascertain, if possible, the limit to this ability; for it is plain, to our minds at least, that the imports at New York and the exports of gold would have been checked long since if the banks of that city had been made to bear the entire drain of specie for export, if the interior had not furnished enough every week to fill up the chasm made by the foreign export; and if this is to go on, as it would seem, until the resources of the country are exhausted, it would be well enough for those who are devoting themselves specially to financial affairs to look a little ahead and be prepared for the possible results of that exhaustion.

We throw out these suggestions, not to create alarm, but to stimulate examination into and reflection upon the facts brought forward. That can do no harm to any one.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Northern Lights.—At Baltimore, the Sun says: "From twilight until 10 o'clock the whole heavens were lighted by the Aurora Borealis, more brilliant and beautiful than has been witnessed for years. Its first appearance was just above the Northwestern horizon, when it had the appearance of reflection from fire. Shortly after it spread Eastwardly, of a deep red color, with streaks of light shooting through it, and it continued to increase until the light was almost as bright as from a full moon."

The Utica Telegraph says: "In the first part of the evening, the sky was covered with a blood-red glare, resembling the reflection of a large fire. Later in the evening, the character and position of the lights changed, part of the time appearing in the East, almost inducing the belief of approaching sunrise. At one time the zenith was the theatre of a most extraordinary demonstration. The phenomenon was similar to an immense flower, with parti-colored rays emanating in every direction from the centre, and presenting a scene of unparalleled brilliancy and beauty."

The Buffalo Commercial says: "At about half past eight the spectacle was very beautiful. The greater portion of the sky presented the phenomenon of spires of white light reaching to the zenith, with occasional broad parallel bands of reddish amethyst. At times a thin veil of clouds passed over the latter, and gave the appearance of a conflagration somewhere far back in the regions of ether."

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "In New Jersey, 12 or fifteen miles South of this, the general impression was that a tremendous conflagration was raging in Philadelphia."

"The electricity which attended this beautiful phenomenon took possession of the magnetic wires throughout the country, and there were numerous side displays in the telegraph offices, where all sorts of fantastical and unrecalable messages came through the instruments, and where the atmospheric fireworks assumed shape and substance in brilliant sparks."

The Superintendent of the Canadian telegraph says: "The line was in most perfect order, and well skilled operators worked incessantly from eight until one o'clock to get over in even a tolerably intelligible form about four hundred words of the steamer Indian's report, and at the latter hour she completely wires under the influence of the Aurora Borealis, that it was found utterly impossible to communicate between the telegraph stations, and the line was closed."

The blessings of grace would be cheaply procured at the cost of the material universe.

R. Treffry, jun.

The Cotton Crop of 1859.—Wm. P. Wright & Co's Circular, issued at New York on the 1st inst., gives the following statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1859.	1857.	1856.
Receipts at the Ports	3,110,000	2,072,000	2,907,000	2,492,000
Do. Great Britain	2,415,000	1,736,000	1,425,000	1,346,000
Do. France	441,000	363,000	413,000	370,000
Do. Other Foreign Ports	254,000	269,000	269,000	286,000
Total exports	2,910,000	2,368,000	2,907,000	2,402,000
Stock on hand	2,900,000	2,527,000	2,527,000	2,545,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above	100,000	90,000	22,000	50,000

Receipts at the Ports compared with the above: 1858, 3,110,000; 1859, 2,072,000; 1857, 2,907,000; 1856, 2,492,000. Exports compared with the above: 1858, 2,910,000; 1859, 2,368,000; 1857, 2,907,000; 1856, 2,402,000. Total increase in exports, 54,000.

Summary.—Receipts—Increase at the ports compared with 1856, 218,000 bales. Exports—Increase to Great Britain compared with 1856, 69,000 bales; decrease to France, 38,000; increase to other foreign ports, 23,000. Total increase in exports, 54,000.

1859. JAS. N. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Teas, Spices, Perfumery, Brushes, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SOAPS, Dental and Surgical Instruments, TRUSSES, BRACES, SUPPORTERS, Pure Liquors for Medical Use, Distillers' Glens, Garden and Field Seeds, &c.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Fall Supplies, and invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others to his large and select stock, comprising every article in his line. Orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist, Aug. 24, 431.

1st of September! IN THE "JAM."

THAT HANDSOME STOCK FANCY DRY GOODS Is to hand—in part. No charge for examining. I have "something" entirely new, and to be had only at J. N. PRIORS, No. 17 Market Square, 45-21.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF FAIRBANKS' SCALES IN NORTH CAROLINA. EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, &c. other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices. Sept. 1, 451.

THE YEOMAN'S FRUIT BOTTLE, FOR SALE AT THE CROCKERY STORE. Invented for the preservation of Fruit. PRICES.—Quarts 2 00, and Half Gallons 3 00, per dozen, with Corks. Extra Corks 20 cts. per dozen. This Bottle or Jar has a mouth 2 inches in diameter, narrowing suddenly 1/4 inch at the depth of the cork, so that the cork cannot be forced into the bottle. W. N. TILLINGHAST, 391F.

FALL STOCK! We are now receiving in addition to our present stock the following goods:— 85 Bags Coffee, Rio, Lagura and Java; 50 Bbls and Hhls, Sugar, different grades; 40 Boxes Soap, assorted; 200 Cans, extra Cakes 20 cts. per dozen; 15 Hhls. Eagle Mills Suet, small bladders; 20 Boxes and Kegs Super Carbonate Soda; 20 " Stewart's Candy; 35 " Candies, Adamantine and Sperma; 5 Bales Bagging, Dundee and Gunny; 2 Tons Hollow-ware; 200 Sack Liverpool Salt; 500 Lbs. Bar Lead; 50 Bags Shot; 100 Kegs Nails; —ALSO— Hardware and Cutlery: FARMING UTENSILS: Saddlery, Collars, Whips &c.; SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Window Glass, Putty and White Lead; Cigars; Green and Black Teas; Bale Rope and Twine; Manila Rope, Sash Cord, &c.; Brooms, Buckets, Pails and Matches; Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

And a good many other articles not mentioned; and special attention to our stock and the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail for cash, on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for Country Produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are requested to examine our stock before purchasing. E. L. PEMBERTON, & S. L. SLOAN, GEO. SLOAN, Aug. 25, 1859, 431-4W.

KNIVES AND FORKS. Ivory Handle Knives only. Ivory handle Knives and Forks. Bone tip handle Knives and Forks. Bone handle Knives and Forks, with 3, 4 and 5 Rivers. Backhorn handle Knives and Forks. Ivory Handle Carvers in sets. The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only two prongs. These Goods are selected with a special view to the quality of the material, and are intended for the subscriber to keep constantly on hand. AT THE CROCKERY STORE. An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will command the attention of all who desire to purchase. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Perfumery, Brushes, &c. FINE English, French and American Tooth Brushes: Tooth Paste; Tooth Soap; Tooth Powder; Fine Toilet Soaps; Toilet Powder, Puffs, Shaving Soaps; Shaving Creams, Badger and Bristol Shaving Brushes; Nail Brushes, Blacking, Hat, Cloth and Flesh Brushes; Lubin's and Etchell's Extracts for the Hair; Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Smelling Salts; Balsam of Roshars; Farina Cologne; Razors and Razor Straps, Chalk Balls; Pink Sauces, Alabaster Tablets; Liquid Rouge, Sachets, Rose Water; Glycerine Flower Water, &c., &c. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, 431.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

E. MURRAY & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c. E. MURRAY, D. R. MURCHISON, J. T. MURRAY.

Steamship Communication with the North.—During the past Spring and Summer the project of establishing a line of Propeller Steamships between the port of Wilmington and New York was agitated by the business men and Railroad interests centering here, and a proposition would have been submitted to the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, at their called meeting in May last, for instructions to the Directors to furnish fifty thousand dollars on behalf of the Company to the stock necessary for the purchase and equipment of two propellers—that being about one-half of the estimated cost of the line. Such proposition was not then introduced, simply from the fact that it could not then be entertained under the call in pursuance of which the meeting assembled, that only specifying the consideration of the Tarboro' branch as the object for calling the Stockholders together. It will, however, be in order at the next annual meeting in November, when no doubt a move will be made, and judging by the tone of the Stockholders in May last, such movement will be successful.

Very little doubt is entertained but that action on the part of the Railroad will secure the establishment of the line, as other parties here and in New York were understood to be ready to place the boats on in that event. We think the policy of establishing the line a good one, and essential to the development of our trade. At any rate we must do something of the kind, unless we are willing to fall behind our neighbors, and be content to occupy a subordinate position as a commercial town.

The time from New York to Wilmington could not be over sixty hours, and would probably be nearer fifty.—Wm. Jour.

Railroad Items.—The cashier elect of the new Bank is at present in N. Y. on a visit of pleasure and business combined; a large portion of the gold subscribed has been sent North and invested in U. S. Bonds, some \$300,000; and another pile, say \$270,000 has been loaned to the present Bank at 5 per cent. It is expected that the new Bank will be ready for operation some time in October next; the notes will be on the same style as those recently issued by the Banks of Lexington and Charlotte. It has been determined that the towns of Elizabeth City and Newbern will not have branches.

Rev. Dr. Green, P. E. Bishop of Mississippi, spent a few days in the city last week; he is a native of the State and was, for a long time, Professor at Chapel Hill. The good old man has lived to see nearly every member of his large family put under the sod, but still he bears his griefs and toils bravely, nobly fighting the battles of the Cross to the last.

Messrs. Williams and Haywood have on exhibition a large and well-filled cotton bale, on the first of the season, from Johnston County. Cor. Greens, Times.

Dr. Hawks.—We regret to state that Dr. Hawks has declined the Professorship of History recently tendered him by the Trustees of the University of North Carolina.—Stand.

Bank of North Carolina.—The sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars has been subscribed in Newbern to the "Bank of North Carolina." The books were closed yesterday.—Progress 1st inst.

The scaling process will cut down this large amount to a very small one. Two thirds of the capital remaining to be taken at the second opening of the books, was subscribed at Raleigh alone before the opening at Newbern we believe; and one third of the scale was taken by the University, and is not to be scaled.—Ob.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—The steamer *Son* left here this morning with laborers, provisions, &c., for the Deep River works. We learn they will operate on the lower part of the works. It is hoped that the Cape Fear portion of the improvement can be put in working order by the first of January next.—Journal, 1st inst.

Plows, &c.—Dropping in at Boyden's machine shop, Saturday morning last, we found workmen busily engaged in putting up work of various kinds; among the rest, a new plough devised by Mr. Reynolds, about which there is considerable excitement among the farmers who have seen it. It is a self-sharpening turning plough, of very little draft, constructed in the simplest manner, very substantial, and easily kept in working order. Mr. Reynolds fears he cannot supply the demand.—Sat. Watch.

Cotton.—We understand about 12,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this port the past year. Should the present crop not be materially injured by the excessive rains which have recently fallen it will double the last year's crop we judge. Beaufort, Pitt and Edgecombe, if they continue to increase their cotton crop as they have done for a few years, will be able to ship 75 to 100,000 bales of cotton in five years from this date. We hope they will try.—Wash. Dispatch.

More Iron.—The iron brig *Titan* from Newport, England, arrived at this port yesterday with iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—Wm. Her. 1st inst.

Sale of Bank Stock.—We learn that ten shares of the stock of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern were sold yesterday at \$110 per share. Newbern Progress.

Dead.—Norman A. Morrison, Esq., late of Richmond county, N. C., and a graduate of the University of that State, died recently at Joe's Bayou, Madison Parish, La.

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Delta of the 23d inst. says: "The receipts of new cotton up to Saturday last were 1,240, against 780 bales to same date last year."

New York Railroads.—According to the report of the State Engineer, the total amount of stock paid in on New York railroads is \$74,634,056 76, and the total debt funded and floating is \$84,427,355 65, making a total of \$159,061,412 41 invested in railroad property.

Herod in our Homes.—Four hundred and fifty two children, under the age of two years, died in this City of New York last week; of that number 145 died of cholera infantum and 43 of diarrhoea; the whole number of deaths of all ages being 710. N. Y. Times.

The excitement touching the gold discoveries in the Indian mounds of Chiriqui continues to rage on the Isthmus. It is carrying all the idlers away from Panama and Aspinwall.

Mr. Giddings has given as his liberal opinion that—"No man adhering to the Know-Nothing organization can be qualified for office, nor should he receive a vote from Republicans."

Cultivated Women.—Sheridan said beautifully, "Woman governs us; let us render them perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of woman depends the wisdom of men. It is by woman that Nature writes on the hearts of men."

Quoth Tom, "Though fair her features be, it is her figure pleases me." "What may her figure be?" I cried. "One hundred thousand!" he replied.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

THE MILITARY POWERS OF EUROPE.—We remember to have read with great interest some years since an article in Blackwood's Magazine assigning the causes for the small military capacity of Great Britain. England and France were then at war with Russia. With all the efforts of the Government to enlist men at home and abroad the army in the Crimea did not average more than half the strength of the native British troops led by Wellington in 1814. Yet the number of men of military age had nearly doubled in the interval. Their number was stated at upwards of 3,000,000. Yet after two years recruiting for one of the most arduous contests ever engaged in by England the Army did not exceed 50,000 men! To leading causes assigned were: In England, the tendency of the rural population to the towns, partly in consequence of what was known as the "enclosure of the Commons;" losing the habit of healthful agricultural labor, the English had also their hitherto characteristic manliness, in Scotland, to the introduction of the English system of property, the consequent ousting of the tenants, and the conversion of grain farms into pastures and cattle pastures. Chiefs were enriched, while districts of once fertile lands were depopulated. A century before, the Highlanders brought more than 30,000 able bodied fighting men into the field against the Hanoverian dynasty. At that day, they could not furnish a tenth of a number. The island of Sky, which sent 10,000 men to the Peninsula War 10,000 soldiers and furnished the United Kingdom with a large number of its military and civil

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A French army goes into battle, in these days when the rifle is very sure to pick off the officers first of all. What matters this, when each company of 50 or 60 men has half a dozen men, perhaps a dozen, who are just as capable of taking the command as the captain, lieutenant, and ensign? And some of them will do it, too, and without a moment's delay, if need be. The soldiers of each company before the battle decide that if the captain and other officers fall, such and such men are to take the command; and they call for them in the critical moment. And if a soldier, thus called for, steps out of the ranks, musket in hand, and carries the company well through the battle, he is pretty sure to have the command of that company, or to be put in a fair way to obtain promotion.

There are Military Schools in France, and capital ones too. Military science is effectually taught in them. French text-books, or text-books composed from them, both in the infantry and artillery practice, are now used in the military schools the world over, and at the outset, each company, each regiment, battalion, is commanded by men who have gone through the military schools, and obtained their commissions as junior and subordinate officers. Nor is promotion rapid in times of peace; in war the case is very different. Then, if there be much fighting, officers are sure to be in demand, especially captains and lieutenants, who are most of all exposed. But, however great the demand, the supply is ever at hand, and fully equal to the emergency. We have said enough to show why the French army is superior to every other, especially in all service that requires much intelligence on the part of the common soldier—such as the carrying on of siege operations, the making assaults, the storming of very difficult places. In such cases, men are demanded who do not need to have an officer by their side to tell them what to do. What a contrast between the rank and file of the English army and our standing army, and the rank and file of a French army, which moves like a vast living machine, each member of which is instinct with life! The English Government, as well as our own, creates its army of the line by voluntary enlistment. In most cases, the men thus enlisted are from the dregs of society, and a large portion of the men in our army are foreigners. We do not doubt that such men can be made to fight, and fight pretty well; but we pity the officers who have to command them, and we should pity the men when the battle has left them, before it is over, as it is pretty sure to do in these days of long and accurate rifles, without officers!

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—We copied in the last Observer from the New York Times a vivid description of the wonders in the skies last week, as viewed from New York. In the letter from the Senior Editor, intended for the last Observer, but delayed on its way, is yet another account of them as seen in another quarter. The papers from all points North of us are full of sketches of the scene. A collection of extracts may be found elsewhere.

At this place the Aurora was not seen until Thursday night. Some who saw it earlier and later describe the spectacle as surpassingly beautiful and wonderful, but at 2 1/2 A. M. of Friday when we saw it, though very beautiful, there was nothing to call for such ecstasies as our friends North have indulged. A broad band of pink swept the sky from the North-eastern to the South-western horizon, rays of light such as are frequently seen at sunset coming together from each side at the zenith. We supposed that we looked upon the fading of what had been a magnificent display. Later and earlier we hear that the whole Northern heavens were lighted up; some say beautifully; others fearfully. Others still, at one o'clock, thought day was breaking and rose for their daily labors. Two mail drivers, thinking it daylight, harnessed up, went to the office, and blew their horns for the Post Master, comfortably snoring at home, until the guard put a stop to their performance by explaining their mistake.

The lights were visible from 11 P. M. to 4 A. M. On Friday night again there was a faint appearance.

POLITICAL.—The Milton Chronicle has some Presidential speculations called forth by Virginia movements in favor of Mr. Bots. The Chronicle is in favor of Mr. Badger, Gov. Graham, or Mr. Crittenden, as the Whig candidate.

A correspondent of the Newbern Progress, writing from Greensboro, suggests the name of Gov. Graham.

The Marshall (Miss.) Democrat nominates the Hon. Albert G. Brown as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

The Chicago Times and the leading Democratic papers of Illinois nominate the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas as the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency in 1860.

For Governor of North Carolina, several Eastern papers have named John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank. The Charlotte Whig is in favor of Hon. Alfred Dockery. The Wilmington Herald proposes George Davis, Esq.; and privately we hear named, very frequently, Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and Hon. Z. B. Vance; and occasionally, H. W. Guion, Esq., of Lincoln, now President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

THE LATE STATE ELECTION.—The Government organ at Washington has not yet discovered that its party did not make "a clean sweep" in our State election. It will not, we suppose, until the Fall elections are over, and nothing remains to be gained by claiming victory in those already held. In the State, however, there are daily indications that the Democracy feel their late drubbing and fear another next Fall. The Wilmington Journal, which has been busy of late in lecturing its brethren, holds out in its last issue the following inducements for patching up a peace:

"Of one thing, however, we may rest assured, a candidate will be run openly and avowedly as an Opposition candidate. Another thing is equally certain, the candidate, whoever he may be, will be supported by the most effective and best trained organization that the Democratic party has had to contend with for several years. Any one who observed the course of things during the past summer, could not fail to notice the perfection of the Opposition organization as contrasted with the almost total want of organization on the part of the Democrats. Still less can any one fail to appreciate the magnitude of the results flowing from this state of things, amounting in fact to the loss by the Democrats of every doubtful Congressional District in the State."

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.—This year's crop is estimated at \$1,000,000.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29, 1859.

At this season of the year the Churches in this village are crowded on Sundays, and it is said that many if not most of the resident population absent themselves so as to make room for the strangers, who have a claim to seats beyond the mere idea of courtesy, for they contributed largely to the funds with which the churches were built.

At the Episcopal Church I heard two indifferent sermons, making me regret that I was not at home on that day at least. At the close of the morning service a stranger Minister made an appeal for additional funds to enlarge the present Church building. For that purpose \$3500 is necessary, and \$3000 has already been raised, mostly contributed by visitors. The collection of to-day and the remainder of the season will doubtless supply the balance wanted.

At night I went to hear the Rev. Dr. Thornwell, of Columbia, S. C., at the very large and beautiful Presbyterian Church. He did not disappoint the expectations formed from his great reputation, but preached a most striking sermon, in a most striking manner, from the text, "To us who believe, He is precious." His fame had attracted a large audience, and I have never seen one more attentive throughout. It was impossible to withdraw attention from him. Very slight and apparently feeble, and rather oddly dressed in the fashion of ten years ago, he was a remarkable figure. He commenced in a low tone, but soon rose with his subject, till his voice filled the large building, and his gestures were most animated and graceful. It is not often that one hears his equal, though he will not compare with Dr. Hawks, who is admitted on all hands, I believe, to be the first pulpit orator in this country, or perhaps in any other. I enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him a week ago.

As I was going to Church after tea, I observed the first faint glimmer of the Aurora Borealis, and on returning after service saw a long narrow streak of light, like the tail of a comet, in the east and another in the west, but none in the north, the direction in which these Northern Lights usually appear. Half an hour afterwards the display was more brilliant than I ever saw, except once on the Hudson river, many years ago. The whole Southern quarter of the heavens was brilliantly illuminated with a deep vermilion, whilst in other directions the light was rather silvery, and merely tinged with red. Directly over head was a canopy, proceeding from around a small circular space of light, from which the folds of pink and light fell gracefully in all directions to the horizon. It was almost as light as if the full moon had been shining. Hundreds of people left the parlors for the streets and yards, to gaze at the sublime spectacle—sublime and beautiful even to our Northern friends, who have it year after year, much more so to us of the South who are rarely so favored. I think it is ten years since I last saw the Aurora at Fayetteville. For several years about that time we had had exhibitions of the mysterious spectacle, of whose origin not even a reliable conjecture has been made, so far as I know. The weather had become very cool during the day, and continued to grow cooler till this morning at 4 o'clock the thermometer stood at 44. Doubtless there was a slight frost, unless the clouds prevented.

Persons at a distance who fancy that all is fashion and folly at this and other watering places, may be surprised at my record of churches full to overflowing, three times a day, and especially, as is often the case, when no celebrity is to preach. But this is ordinarily the case here. People who come here are the same moral and religious people who fill the churches at their homes, and they cast off none of their home habits while from home. Doubtless there are immoral and dissipated people here, but I doubt if they are in as large a proportion here as in any town or village which is not a watering place. People come for health, for rest, and for recreation, not to gamble or dissipate and so, besides going to church last night, hundreds joined in or enjoyed sacred music, led by an accomplished lady, recited in the parlor of Union Hall, and the evening closed, as other Sunday evenings have closed, with an earnest prayer by a Rev. Doctor whose name I have forgotten.

To-day is bright and beautiful, but so cool as to render fire necessary, and to drive away many visitors who would remain a week longer if it were warm. Hundreds have gone and will go to-day. The height of the season is over. Of 40 or 50 North Carolinians here, very few will remain till I leave on Saturday next.

I see by the papers that the California canvass affords another instance of rogues falling out, though I doubt whether honest men will get their dues in consequence. The parties in this case are the two U. S. Senators from California, Gwin and Broderick. Gwin was Gen. Jackson's Marshal in Mississippi, whose history is recorded in a large book of official correspondence with defaulters to government, printed some fifteen or twenty years ago. Broderick was a "thimble rigger" and "shoulder hitter" in New York city till he went out to California in one of the volunteer regiments some ten years ago. Both breathed a congenial atmosphere in that State where rowdiness and rascality reigned at least until a Vigilance Committee upturned the government and administered Lynch law. Both got into the U. S. Senate, Gwin through a corrupt bargain with Broderick. Afterwards they quarreled, and now in their stump speeches are telling tales upon each other. A letter from San Francisco says—

"Broderick charges Gwin with bribery, fraud, falsehood and almost every vice that disgraces human nature. He calls Gwin his creature, and represents him as 'dripping with corruption.' Gwin responds to Broderick by calling him coward, falsifier and traitor. These disgraceful proceedings take place in the presence of thousands, who assemble to hear the Senators paint each other's character. They have not yet met on the same stump, though Broderick has repeatedly asserted that he challenged his colleague to discuss the matters in dispute between them before the people, and that the challenge, by reason of fear, has not been accepted. The State has been kept in great excitement by the speeches of the two Senators."

SARATOGA, Aug. 30, 1859.

This morning before I was up I heard the noise of falling timbers, which indicated that the process of demolition of the old wooden buildings in the rear of Union Hall had been begun, preparatory to the erection of a large addition to this already extensive establishment. The proprietors have made their arrangements to commence immediately to put up a new dining room large enough to seat 800 persons—the largest in the country except that at the White Sulphur in Virginia. Besides this they will add around 150 chambers, and convert the present dining room into a ball room. The increasing travel, as well as the increasing popularity of this house, renders these additions necessary. Yet it is surprising that a season of only four months, of which the house is full for only one or two months, should

be profitable in so large an establishment, requiring so great an original outlay in buildings and furniture. That it is so, however, there is no doubt. At the hotels in the cities, the beer and the wines drank at the table are great sources of profit which are almost unknown here. The bar is not resorted to, and there are scarcely half a dozen bottles of wine to the four or five hundred persons at the dinner table. The mineral waters are sufficiently exhilarating, without an artificial stimulus.

A number of North Carolinians left here yesterday and to-day. I know of only about 20 or 25 remaining. The weather is so cold that there will soon follow Thermometer this morning 42°. An amusing letter appeared in yesterday's N. Y. Times. It is dated "Niagara, Aug. 26," and gravely asserts that Blondin is a myth, that there is no rope across the Niagara river, that the thousands who have flocked there to see the great feat, having been humbugged themselves, keep quiet about it, and allow the rest of mankind to be likewise humbugged. The writer says—

"Since the immortal 'Moon Hoax' there has been nothing so successful I suppose in the way of a vast quack as the rope-walking invention of a bright Niagara bar-keeper. As I have not been away from home during the whole Summer I think I am a tolerably credible witness; and I must, therefore, assure you that the whole of this wonderful series of stories has grown up out of a tale made by a person well known in this town that he could bring more people to Niagara in two weeks than the Falls had ever brought here in as many months. Anything funnier or more foolish than the faces of the crowds which have succeeded each other down about the Falls on each successive day answered for the 'foats' you never saw, and the hotels have reaped a golden harvest. But you will observe that not a single individual has ventured in any of the letters from Niagara to say that he saw Blondin do any of these things. Our local editors and others, of course, enjoying the joke, have joined in it, and a very good joke it has been certainly; but it seems to me it ought to be regarded now as played out."

This is an ingenious story, and has furnished an opportunity for a good laugh at those who traveled to Niagara, not to see the Falls but the more attractive Blondin; yet it will scarcely deceive any one. Blondin is a reality, veritable flesh and blood, who has performed the daring and foolish feats attributed to him.

COTTON MARKETS.—At New Orleans the receipts have been 1,672,814 bales; 100,405 bales more than last year. The exports have been 1,777,000 bales. Stock on hand 26,022 bales. At Mobile, receipts 704,400 bales, against 522,000 last year. Stock in port 18,600 bales; 7,775 more than last year. Receipts of new 1,006 bales. At Savannah, receipts 476,780 bales; increase of 177,000. On hand, 9,320 bales. At Memphis, 325,000 bales, against 243,000 last year. On hand, 11,000 bales.

THE ROPE WALKING MANIA.—Blondin and DeLave are still astonishing thousands at Niagara and Genesee. Their latest performances are summed up in the headings to the telegraphic despatches:

"Blondin Walks Over Niagara Again, in the Dark! Lets off Fireworks! Stands on his Head! And hangs by his Heels!"

"DeLave Goes Over the Genesee Falls, Eats his Dinner on the Rope, and Dips down for a Drink—Frightful Accident—A Young Man over the Bank of the River!"

At Rochester, N. Y., says the Rochester Union, the mania is producing a bountiful harvest for the surgeons. Not only have the boys availed themselves of all the clothes-lines, tow-lines, and every other line in town, but the girls have joined them in walking iron railings and other elevations of a similar character. There were two men broken on Friday, in that city, in attempting to imitate Blondin and DeLave.

A Speck of Trouble.—California advices to the 12th ult. report that Gov. Douglas, of British Columbia, protests against the American occupancy of the Island of St. Juan in the Straits of Fuca by Gen. Harney, and has sent men and vessels to take joint possession until the respective governments can be heard from.

Crops in Mississippi.—A letter to Washington says: "The season has arrived when we can form a pretty fair guess at the cotton crop, as we never count on cotton making anything after the first of September. The seasons have been as propitious as we could ask, and our fields are a motley mixture of red and white, peeping from the green leaves, and thousands of young, unblissomed stems, which black the growing crops, giving promise of the heaviest crop ever grown in Mississippi. Corn crops, which are mostly made, are abundant, and no disaster is now feared for them."

Use of Chloroform.—It is officially reported to the Emperor of the French that chloroform was used in thirty thousand surgical operations in the Crimea by skilled assistant surgeons without a single death. A similar success has followed its administration at Solferino and Magenta; but in English hospitals there have been about one hundred deaths in one-third of this number of operations in the Crimea. The London deaths from chloroform begin to be so common that corner's inquests are rarely called for. Every thing depends on the mode of administration.

Opposition Prospects in Georgia.—We learn from our Georgia contemporaries that the prospects of the Opposition in that State are daily improving, and that the Opposition candidate for Governor, Mr. Akin, is making a vigorous canvass, and winning golden opinions from all sorts of people.

Large Transaction in Corn.—The Memphis Appeal says: We have heard of the purchase, recently, by Mr. Popham of Breckinridge county, of two or three crops embracing one hundred thousand bushels, at thirty-five cents per bushel, to be delivered at the river bank below the city.

The Steamship Great Eastern to Sail for New York.—The mammoth steamer Great Eastern will sail from Galway, Ireland, about the middle of September, for New York, direct.

Nine Papered Rooms Altered.—A fire took place, Sunday night, in the Steuben county (N. Y.) Poor House, during which six paupers were burned to death. Most were old men. One of these (a lunatic) was rescued before the flames reached him, but like a dumb beast, infatuated by the strange effect of fire, he madly rushed into the burning mass again, and was consumed.

High Prices.—The price of negroes at Richmond, says the Dispatch, continues high, and the demand for them in that market is unabated. Good field hands are worth from \$1300 to \$1650, and other grades in proportion.

A new shot gun has been perfected at Colt's Armory, which will probably be in the market next winter. It is made for five charges, on the revolver principle, and is loaded and fired with great facility.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Africa, on Thursday night, brings no later dates than the Jason, previously reported. There are many reports of trouble at Zurich as to the carrying out of the Villafranca Treaty. A Paris letter in the Independence Belge says:

When the points agreed on at Villafranca, which stipulate for the return to the Duchies of their princes, were mentioned in the plenipotentiary declared that it was impossible for him to adhere to that clause, and that his instructions enjoined him not to consent to a proposition which Piedmont could never accept. An animated discussion then arose, supported by Baron de Bourqueney and Count Colonna on the Sardinian plenipotentiary, and it became at length so warm that the last named representative was obliged to leave. The matter has been referred to Vienna, Turin, and Paris. It follows as a matter of course that the Sardinian Cabinet will maintain the same attitude, unless the Emperor Napoleon should weigh so heavily on King Victor Emmanuel as to induce him to yield.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes of the Paris fete:

For a week preceding the day strangers from all parts of France and Europe commenced to arrive, in the night preceding the ceremony many people passed the night in the street, unable to find a bed. The Prefect of Police estimated the number of strangers in Paris at 600,000. There were English, Americans, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Russians and even Austrians. Windows on the route of procession were let as high as one hundred dollars and balconies at five hundred. Certain companies were organized who hired and then sub-let whole houses for the occasion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1859.

Electrical Phenomena.—This morning one of the most startling as well as singular electrical phenomena occurred on the telegraph lines throughout the United States that has ever taken place in this country. It has been manifested on the various telegraph lines throughout the country all this forenoon, thereby causing much annoyance to the operators. A series of currents of electricity, entirely independent of the batteries, seem to have taken possession of the wires and to such an extent that the National Telegraph line was actually enabled to send messages from New York to Pittsburgh (Penn.) correctly without the use of a particle of galvanic battery, using this independent electricity of the air in the place of that supplied by the ordinary batteries! This is a phenomenon, we are assured, which has never taken place, among the many pranks an unseen power daily practicing on the telegraph wires. As has been stated, and mentioned by us on Monday last, this extraordinary freak is doubtless owing to the same cause which produced the Aurora Borealis, as the wires were paralyzed during its shining on Sunday night. As these same lights were shining brilliantly after one o'clock this morning, it is fair to presume that the phenomena of to-day may be attributed to the same cause.

We understand that Professor Henry is devoting special attention to this subject, and it may result in throwing light upon the cause and effect of the Aurora Borealis, so long a subject of discussion among our savans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Another Address to Hon. John M. Bots.—Hon. John M. Bots, who is still stopping at the Astor House, last night received a visit and complimentary address from the Whig General Committee of this State. He made a speech in reply, developing his plan for an organization of the Opposition party.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd ult., by R. W. Spivy, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. COFFER to Miss MARY McDONALD, both of Moore county.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the 1st inst., ROSA, infant daughter of E. Lilly, Esq.

On the 24th inst., Miss SUSAN B., elder daughter of Rev. Adam Gilchrist of this town.

In this town, on Thursday evening 1st inst., Mrs. WINNIFRED SINGLETON, aged 96 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 1.—St. Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Hawley & Son, J. N. Smith, A. Johns, and J. G. L. Brandt, & N. Barnum, A. McKethan, Worth & Uley, Mrs. I. Bold, J. A. Penberth, C. T. Haigh & Son, E. Glover, A. J. Woodward, D. W. McLaurin, S. J. Hunsdale, Mrs. M. Banks, Makepeace & Son, and H. B. Davis, H. L. Roberts.

Latterday's Line. Sept. 2.—St. Fanny, with goods for J. O. Bonn & Co., C. T. Haigh & Son, A. W. Steel, W. N. Tillinghast, J. R. Lee, O. S. Baldwin & Co., Murchison, Reid & Co., G. W. Williams & Co., J. M. Rose, O. P. Starr & Williams, A. McMillan, O. R. Bailey, W. N. Tillinghast, E. L. Penberth, D. W. McLaurin, D. H. Hall, P. Taylor, F. M. Bizzell.

Mrs. C. J. WARD

WILL resume the duties of her school in Arch St., on the 1st Monday in October 1859. 46-41

Miss R. N. TILLINGHAST

WILL commence her school on MONDAY, September 5th. 45-16

NEW HOPE MALE ACADEMY.

L. D. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

H. L. STEED, ASSOCIATE.

THIS fourth scholastic year of this flourishing institution, situated in the south-west part of Randolph county, N. C., will be opened on the 14th of September next, and continued ten months without intermission. Tuition per session of 21 weeks, from \$7.50 to \$15. Extra fee 50 cents. Board, (exclusive of washing) from \$5 to \$8 per week.

Our locality is healthy, and in the midst of a church-going people. Our school is cheap and its instructions thorough. Send on your sons and wards, they will be in safe hands and thoroughly instructed.

Address the Principal at Lassiter's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

W. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y. 46-52m

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. SCOTT offers his professional services to the community, and may be seen at his office, two doors East of the Market. 46-1

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Samuel J. Hinsdale, is now receiving his Fall supply of DRUGS, MEDICINE, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, GLASS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants.

Particular and prompt attention given to orders.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

For the Hair!

WOOD'S Hair Restorative: Mrs. Allen's do. Lyon's Emulsion; Bay Rum; Barry's Tricopherous; Pomades, Hair Oils; Stick Pomatum; Bandoline; Phalon's Hair Restorative; Hair Dyes; Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs; Depilatory; French, English and American Hair Brushes; Infants' Brushes.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH. 43-1

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 5.

BACON	10 a 14	American	54 a 6
BEEF	28 a 30	English	4 a 4 1/2
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD	14 a 15
Adannantine	25 a 30	LEAD	8 1/2 a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13 1/2 a 14 1/2	N. Orleans	50 a 55
Java	20 a	NAILS	4 1/2 a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Lined	1 00 a 1 00
Fair to good	11 1/2 a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 1/2 a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING	18 a 20	Live Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 12 1/2
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Duck	2 25
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Onaburbs	10 1/2 a 11 1/2	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 a 25	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super	6 a 10	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 a 85	SUGARS—	
Sterilized	5 a 60	Leaf	13 a 13 1/2
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10 1/2
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12 1/2	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 45 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 45 a 0 00
Sweet, com. bar	6 a 6 1/2	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7 1/2	Spirits	39 a 39 1/2

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour.—Has come in slowly since our last; we have to make an advance of 10 cts. per bbl. in all grades except Family. Buyers are anxious at above quotations.

Turpentine.—We note, since our last, a further advance of 5 cts. per bbl. on Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Spirits.—Continues to arrive slowly; we have also to make an advance of 2 cts. per gallon. Market firm at above figures.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 3, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 85. Spirits 42 1/2. Rosin, Common 1 20, Extra Pale 4 25, No. 2 1 25. Flour, 85 bbls. at 6 62 1/2 for No. 1; other qualities 60 days.

During the week, about 5,000 bbls. Turpentine, closing 2 85 for Virgin and Yellow, 1 50 for Hard. Spirits 3 50 bbls., closing at above advance of 2 1/2 cts. Rosin, 6 25 bbls. at 1 50 to 2.50; No. 1, other qualities 45 above. Flour, 200 bbls., closing at above. Cotton, 14 bales at 11. Tar 22 bbls. at 2 10. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour declining Southern 4 90 to 5 25. Wheat, common new white Southern 1 31 to 1 35; other quotations nominal. Cotton dull; 1100 bales sold on Thursday and Friday at 11 1/2 for middling uplands. Spirits steady at 45 to 45 1/2. Rosin dull and nominal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing

All the Latest and most Choice Styles of the Season.

His friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

will find it to their interest to look through the above Stock. They will find some very desirable styles for their trade, and prices to compare with the LOWEST. Call and see for yourselves.

Sept. 1, 1859. J. A. PEMBERTON. 46-2m

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Military Goods,

to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public, and assures them that he will sell anything in his line as cheap as can be purchased either North or South.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. 46-3m

IN THE JAM!

RECEIVED BY Express this morning, a beautiful line of

Dress Goods, Embroideries, &c.,

NEW STYLES. None of last season's goods at No. 17 Market Square.

A handsome assortment of Misses' Goods, just received and for sale by

J. N. PRIOR. 46-2t

Fall and Winter Goods, 1859.
We are now receiving, and by 1st of September will have in store our entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a large assortment of **STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND BONNETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.**
All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 27, 1859.

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above celebrated pianos, we invite the attention of all who may want a **FIRST CLASS PIANO** (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strauss, Chopin, &c. &c. &c. and the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these pianos are used. We have a fine lot of the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McKee, Esq., and others. We deliver these pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturer, and are fully warranted. One thing we wish distinctly understood, we have never failed to secure the **HIGHEST PREMIUMS**, whenever brought in competition with other pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately by **Geo. H. KELLEY**, Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859.

W. S. NORMENT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lumberton, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859.

C. LINHERR, Artist in Hair, &c.
JEWELER.
691 BROADWAY, N. Y.
EVERY description of ornament made in Hair, viz: Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Flowers, &c. Orders taken by mail, and returned at short notice by the same conveyance or by Express.
Aug. 16, 1859.

JOHN H. PERKINS, WM. E. READ, GEORGE W. & JENIAL READ, 50 WARREN AND 120 CHAMBERS STS. NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.
Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers by the Case or otherwise. CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.
New York, July 28.

NOTICE
I hereby give to all persons holding receipts against me, given by A. C. Campbell, to present them by the first of November next, as I am anxious that they should be settled. None need think that I shall pay unless I am legally bound. I shall not be brought on my bond, where I am liable, by his dereliction.
JAS. T. BOSTICK, Sheriff.
Rockingham, Aug. 22, 1859.

Notice.
ON the 26th day of June 1859, I hired my son, JOHN C. MEDLIN, to William Lintion, of Randolph or Surry county, and the said Lintion promised to return my son and pay me his hire by the last of Aug. 1859. I have a letter from Mr. Lintion, under date the 16th July, stating that my son had left him. This is to request any person who may know any thing of the whereabouts of my son, to inform me of the same, and very much oblige a distressed mother.
ANGELINE BUTLER, Fayetteville, N. C.
August 27, 1859.

\$125 REWARD.
PANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1859, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 150 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne. I will give \$25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and \$100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.
WM. B. FIELDS.
Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Ralph R. Parker, Ex'r of Sarah P. Singletary, vs. Henry Hillman and wife Emily, Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
Attest, J. A. C. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1859.
James L. Currie, Adm'r of Mary Graham, dec'd, vs. William W. Graham, Adm'r of Neil Graham, dec'd, et al.

Petition for account and settlement.
THIS cause coming on to be heard, upon the petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Graham, Ann Graham, Lewis Rowsey and wife Isabella, John Graham, William H. Graham, Francis Ann Graham and Ann Graham, defendants, are not residents of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. for six consecutive weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for our said Court at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Court of Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1859.
L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

Hymns and Disciplines
Of the Methodist E. Church, - ASSALED & SONS.
Just received.
Aug. 10.

Deveraux's Kinzie's Blackstone,
reduced to Quotations and Answers, upon the plan of Kinzie's Blackstone, one Volume, in one Attachment.
For sale by
J. H. HALE & SON.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1859.
THE subscribers have received most of their purchases for the approaching Fall Trade, embracing a large and general assortment of **Groceries, Hollow-Ware, Groceries, and SADDLERY.**
By the Ton or less:
Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, With articles generally wanted for manufacture of Shoes: **SADDLERY.**
In great variety, and SADDLERY HARD-WARE. They have also added largely by Direct Importation from the Manufacturers in Europe to their **HARD-WIRE & CUTLERY**
Department, by which they are enabled to save to their customers the Northern Jobbers' Profits, and they are disposed to sell at a small advance on cost on their usual terms. They solicit an examination of their goods by the Trade generally.
In addition to the above variety of Goods, which in the aggregate constitute one of the largest if not **The Largest Stock to be found in North Carolina,**
the undersigned are Sole Agents in this place for Mess. Wm. Carter & Son, for the sale of their **SUPERIOR BROGANS.**
Messrs. C. & Son are manufacturing Shoes from Leather tanned by themselves - except the outer sole, they have all the recent improvements in machinery, and are making all the shoes that Planters will find Superior in every respect to any ever offered for sale in this section, and at a reasonable price. Call and see!
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
August 8, 1859.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of **GROCERIES.**
Consisting in part of -
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hbls. Sugar (assorted);
25 Hbls. Molasses;
30 " Bacon - Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted);
50 " Candy;
100 Bags Shot;
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 A Bbls. Snuff - Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.
- ALSO -
A large and general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery:**
Farming Implements, of all descriptions; American, English, Swedish and Peruvian Iron; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Blacksmiths' Tools; Coopers' Do; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters; Buckets, Brooms and Pails; Cotton, Manila and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality); Plow Lines and Bed Cords; Hollow Ware; Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.
Corresponding Merchants respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.
THIS FERTILIZER, composed of one-half BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half fine ground Bone and the BEST PHOSPHATIC GILANO, is in itself a perfect fertilizer, being prepared with new and improved machinery, by which means the most intimate combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by drill or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And we have no hesitation in saying, that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The quality will be kept perfectly uniform in all cases, and
Warranted to contain 8 per cent. of Ammonia
AND
45 TO 50 PER CENT. OF PURE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Our Guano is put up in strong bags, weighing about 100 lbs. each.
FRANCIS ROBINSON gives his personal attention to preparing this article, and purchasers can rely on "ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO" being in every particular as represented. All orders will receive immediate attention.
F. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 4 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET, UP STAIRS, BALTIMORE, MD.
ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO
Is for sale in lots to suit.
BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:
JONATHAN TYSON, Frederick, Md.
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. BRADLEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER and CO., Richmond, Va.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
R. C. LINDSAY, High Point, N. C.
July 23.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to buy **FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,** for which he will pay **The Highest Cash Prices.**
Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.
J. A. C. POWELL.
July 26, 1859.

Negroes! Negroes! Wanted.
GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for **Likely Negroes,** for which I am determined to pay the **Highest Cash Prices.**
Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.
All orders promptly attended to.
J. A. C. POWELL.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859.

Notice---Negroes Wanted.
To the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of **Likely Young NEGROES,** of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C. for which they shall receive a visit. Between this time and the 15th October 1859 I wish to purchase 40 to 50 young negroes for the Alabama market.
JULY 13, 1859. EVERETT PETERSON.

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.
A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 2.

Persons in Want
OF PURE and splendid flavored Old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
P. D. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Rain.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
July 6.

H. W. HORNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 20, 1859.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Wayne, Harnett and Richmond. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859.

JOHN P. FULLER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859.

Law Notice.
JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in partnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore. They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859.

J. R. BULLA, Attorney and Counselor at Law, ASHEBORO, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
March 10, 1859.

Dental Notice.
DR. R. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville about two weeks from the 18th of August.
Aug. 11.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858.

WORTH & UTLEY, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (721f) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL, TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.
THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to be prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858.

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS -
THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years - I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done, and to others that may wish discounts, Pension business, &c. &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.
JAS. G. CROWK.
June 27, 1859.

BOOK-BINDING
IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and dispatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivery. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, Opposite the Female High School, Fayetteville, May 14, 1859.

TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail. **ROOFING, GUTTERING,** And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9.

BOOTS & SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH P. P. SHAW & CO., 31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.
WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Northern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1859.

F. M. BIZZELL, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commission.
Nov. 19, 1858.

W. H. ALLEN, J. M. CLARK, Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c. Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Inspector of Naval Stores, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business. Office North Water Street.
Nov'y 22, 1858.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for Chickering's Pianos, Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858.
Of which he has always some on hand.
61-lypd

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS \$254,618.62.
THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to \$23,624.18, without any assessment; insurances averaging its members about 1 per cent.
Amount of property now insured, \$1,563,400.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,748.08
DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill, S. T. Hawley, H. L. Myrover, N. K. Thimphall, S. W. Tillinghast, A. McKethan, Henry Lilly, J. D. Williams, N. A. Steadman, Jas. G. Cook, S. J. Hindsdale, Wm. B. Wright, T. S. Lutterloh, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Wm. McLaurin, R. F. Brown, Wilmington, A. E. Hale, Wilmington.

Geo. McNeill, President. D. A. RAY, Vice President. C. A. McMillan, Secretary. John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents. The Company invite applications.
May 19, 1859.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firm hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life - all life members sharing in the profits. All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value. All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh. E. J. HALE, Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1859.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL Fire and Marine Insurance Company, CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.
THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their cargoes, and most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.
It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for indemnity and protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course for leading, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.
Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.
John A. Parrott, William S. Long, Levi T. Oglesby, David W. Bell, W. B. Grant, A. E. Chapin, David S. Jones, Samuel Leffers, Geo. W. Davis, Jos. H. Davis, Do. Thos. J. Blakely, D. A. Hargett, Luke Blackman, E. Mallett.

OFFICERS.
President, Vice President, Treasurer, Attorney, Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
John A. Parrott, Levi T. Oglesby, W. S. Long, F. A. Thompson, A. B. Chapin, W. B. Grant, W. S. Long, David W. Bell, J. March 12.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advances made on Consignments. Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Sec'y.
July 20, 1859.

H. GRAHAM, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale. Office on upper stairs, over the store of Mr. Vanghlin, and adjoining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water Street.
June 23.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859.

WM. H. TURLINGTON, Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale. Office on upper stairs, over the store of Mr. Vanghlin, and adjoining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water Street.
June 23.

WILLIAM D. MAHN, Inspector of Naval Stores, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage. Office in Hall's Building, No. 13, (up stairs), North Water Street.
April 8, 1859.

CAROLINA CITY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE undersigned have been appointed by the General Commissioners in Salisbury, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company, and have prepared a Subscription Book, and are ready to receive the same, on application to J. M. Rose, at the Rail Road Office.
A. A. MCKETHAN, J. M. WILLIAMS, J. A. WORTH, JNO. M. ROSE, Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 20, 1859.

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.
THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who died in service in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.
Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858.

DR. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKY.
DR. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKY, which can be had at his Store at ALL TIMES, by wholesale or retail.
Oct'r 11, 1858.

Grapes! Grapes! Grapes!!
AS we have erected a large stone Cellar and Press for the purpose of Manufacturing and Refining Wine, we would like to buy, in addition to the production of our own vines, from 100 to 1000 bushels of Grapes. Liberal price will be paid, according to kind and quality and ripeness of the Grapes. The Grapes must be perfectly ripe, and free from rot or green. Scuppernon, Muscadine, Bullace or Catawba will be preferred, and higher prices paid for those than for other kinds. We do not wish to receive them in less than five bushels. The Grapes must be delivered the next day after gathering.
Aug. 6.

STEDMAN & HORNE.
Aug. 6.

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on THURSDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER NEXT, (being Thursday of September term of the County Court,) at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting the usual County business.
D. G. McRAE, Clk'n. Aug. 19.

NOTICE.
AS there may be some persons in Fayetteville and vicinity who may not be aware that **Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine** is the best for family sewing, and who intend purchasing a Sewing Machine, this is to advise them (for their own interests) to call upon the subscriber and see one of "WHEELER & WILSON'S" before purchasing. It will prevent their purchasing one of the many inferior Sewing Machines, which are offered for sale through the country. There are THIRTY of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines in successful use in this place and vicinity.
S. J. HINSDALE, Agt. Aug. 22.

\$50. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Agt. Aug. 22.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
JUST received in the above line, a large and handsome assortment, together with numerous other articles. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No. 11 Bay Street.
REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks, and Jobbing, strictly attended to.
Aug. 22, 1859.

FOR RENT.
STORE, formerly occupied by G. W. McDonald as a DWELLING HOUSE, corner Rowan and Arch Street. DWELLING HOUSE, on Munford Street.
T. S. LUTTERLOH. Aug. 20.

FOR SALE.
500 BUSHELS CORN: 8 hbls. Bacon - Sides and Shoulders; 20 cks Lard; 120 " Cement; 100 bags Gunny Bagging; 2 tons Hoop Iron, for baling cotton; Rio and Laguira Coffee; Sugar in hbls. and barrels; Tanners Oil; Molasses in hbls. and barrels, &c.
T. S. LUTTERLOH. Aug. 29.

NOTICE.
I will sell for cash at the Court House Door, on Monday of September Court, (it being the 5th day of the month), the following Lots or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes and Costs due for 1856 and 1857 -
One Lot listed by Matthew Leary for Estate of Solomon Nash, situated on Winslow Street, for 1857. Taxes and costs due, \$7.40
One Lot listed by Gordon F. Webster, for R. F. Webster, residence, Moore street, joins W. T. Frazier's lot for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 6.36
One lot listed by James Huske for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins H. Newell and others. Also, one other lot on Oak Spring street. Taxes due for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 11.87
One lot listed by Ephraim Gee, situated on North Street, for 1856 and 1857. Taxes and costs due, 3.12
One lot listed by A. J. O'Hanlon, residence, One Lot on Hay Street, joins E. W. Williams and others; One Lot West of residence, and one lot late Mallett's; for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 24.07
200 Acres of Land listed for Estate of D. O'Hanlon, for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 4.55
150 Acres of Land listed by Olin Godwin, in Fles Hill District, formerly listed by Malcolm McLellan, for 1857. Taxes and costs due, 4.55
HECTOR McNEILL, Shd., By R. W. Hardie, D. S.
Aug. 20, 1859.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF VALE COLLEGE.
THE Course of Lectures for 1859-60, will commence on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, and continue four months -
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.
Anatomy & Physiology, by CHAS. HOOKER, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by HENRY BRONSON, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics, by PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D.
Lecture fees, \$68.50; matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$15.
CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.
New Haven, July 26.

GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.
THE subscribers will be prepared by the middle of August, to supply every description of Buildings, - Dwellings, Stores, Factories, &c. - with all the necessary FIXTURES, for the introduction of GAS. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.
Anatomy & Physiology, by CHAS. HOOKER, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by HENRY BRONSON, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics, by PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D.
Lecture fees, \$68.50; matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$15.
CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.
New Haven, July 26.

Fresh Arrivals.
JUST received per Steamer Fanny, 4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEY (for retailing.) 10 " do. " 1 do. 10 " do. " 1 do. 20 " MESS SHAD. 30 Boxes CHEESE. 100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Fulton Market Beef; Moss Pork; Goschen Butter; Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line, which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.
W. C. TROY. Nov. 3, 1858.

Herring! Herring!!
100 BBLs. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring; 100 Bales EXTRA HAY; 50 " RICE STRAW; 20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES; 40 " RAR SOAP; 25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALIVE; " " WHISKY, some very fine, viz. Old " " Dew Drop" (5 years old.) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior. 6 PACKAGES FRENCH BRANDY; 1 Cask CATWABA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignment.
The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
July 11, 1859.

WANTED.
A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.
DAVID MURPHY. Aug. 17.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations,
Cloth, Sheep and half Cat Binding. Further supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Cotton Plantation for Sale.
I situated nine miles from Fayetteville, N. C., half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains **THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES**, with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms, a place in each room, passage through the house, one in front and one in the rear. My sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make sixty bushels corn per acre, which will make thirty year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object in selling is I have moved West.
Terms easy. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala. GEORGE PETERKIN.
Aug. 4.

Miss R. A. Hodges will resume the duties of her School on Haymont, on the 1st day in October.
Aug. 23.

SPRING GOODS AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
- Is now receiving his stock of -
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for the Spring Trade, which have been selected great care, having taken sufficient time to think of good selection and buy cheap. He is willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, and his attention to his unusually large stock, which is in part of -
Sewer's Fancy Prints - fast colors.
7000 " Bro. Showings and Shillings.
2000 " Onaburgs and Drillings.
20 Pieces Blue Denims - excellent for sewing.
1200 Pcs. Boots and Shoes, assorted.
75 Pcs. Ribbons, assorted.
A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing. Coats, etc. to \$25.00. Pants from \$1.00 to \$10.00, vests, 75 cts. to \$2.00.
A large assortment of Bonnets and Hats, for sale and misses.
Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which are requested particularly to examine, as they are chased them from the importer at very low prices. His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces the latest styles in Organdies, French and Swiss, together with low priced American Laces, from 10c. to 50c. Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scented Baskets, Soap, Tubs, &c., in fact any thing kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment, including a large lot of new styles, new style, kept in a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.
March 28, 1859.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LIXENS, DAWSON'S, DIVERS, &c.
(CONSUMERS of Richardson's Lixens, and those who desire obtaining the genuine quality, and the articles they purchase are secured with the name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SOBS & CO., as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary, a large quantity of inferior and defective Lixens prepared, season after season, and sold under the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, and the goods of the injury thereby inflicted upon the American consumer and the manufacturers of the goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with a worthless character.
J. B. LOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents 26 Church St., New York.
June 11, 1859.

Council's Bluff, N. C. Aug. 12.
HAVING purchased the entire stock of Council's Bluff, N. C. I will continue the same business under my own name. Thankful for favors I hope to merit continuance of the same.
R. H. DAVIS.
Aug. 12, 1859.